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## QUEEN OF ENGLAND ON SLUMMING TRIP IN LONDON.

Her Majesty and Party of Distinguished Friends Eat a 9-Cent Meal.

Lived for a Brief Period as Live the Factory Girls and Children of East End.

Sir Thomas Lipton Acted as Pilot and the Consort of King Edward Enjoyed Her Visit Thoroughly.

LONDON, March 24.—The routine of royalty was interestingly broken today when Queen Alexandra paid an informal visit to the Al-exandra trust, and there enjoyed a 9-cent dinner among the factory employees and children of the East End. The Queen has always taken keen interest in the institution, which was founded on her plan to give the poor the cheapest possible food without sacrificing of quality.

She arranged today's visit privately with Sir Thomas Lipton, who is the principal contributor to the institution. They drove up in closed carriages, accompanied by Princess Victoria, Earl Grey, treasurer of the household of her Majesty, and Countess Grey, Miss Knollys and Sidney Greville, the private secretary of the Queen.

A rumor of the Queen's coming partially leaked out and the dining-rooms were packed.

Among those present were John D. Crimmins of New York and Miss Crimmins, who had been let into the secret. Like a factory girl who had just preceded her, the Queen was asked to dress and asked for eight dinner tickets, ten being half a crown. She was told that they would be 6 pence more, which Earl Grey promptly contributed.

Sir Thomas Lipton conducted the royal guest, who was dressed simply and in black, through the dining-rooms.

The news of the identity of this extraordinarily young-looking woman soon spread, and the children crowded around her, curiously touching her dress and looking up in her face. Those who could not get near stood on tables to catch a glimpse of their Queen. Soon the whole building rang with the shrill cheers of the delighted children and girls.

AN ANGEL OF MERCY.

The Queen saw two mites crying. "What is the matter?" she asked. They had lost their dinner tickets. Their grief was quickly turned to joy by the gift of a shilling from the royal purse. So thickly did the children, typical of the rascled up of the East End, crowd around the royal visitors that one of the attendants tried to make a passageway for her.

"Don't bother," said the Queen. "I don't come here to disturb them." After talking with several factory employees who were in the midst of their meal, which is daily served to three to four thousand persons, the Queen and her party, accompanied by Sir Thomas Lipton, went upstairs to the room where they all redeemed their meal tickets.

For her 9 cents the Queen had soup, lamb, potatoes, a large helping of plum pudding, a glass of water and a mug of coffee. She seemed to enjoy it.

## WOMEN INVITED TO BIG GAMBLING DEN

Opening of Gorgeous Palace of Vice at Reno Attended by Citizens and Their Wives.

Special to The Tribune.

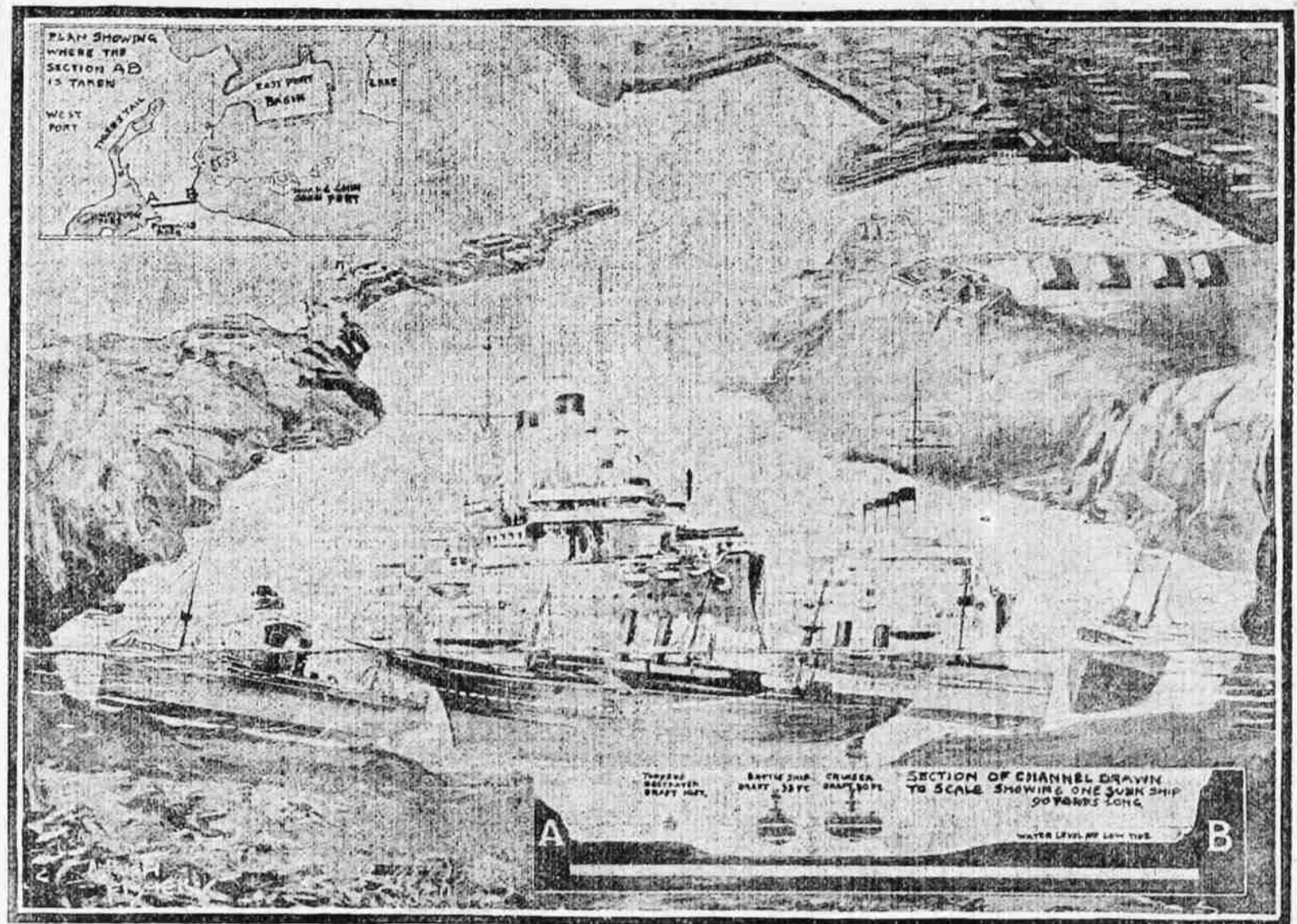
RENO, Nev., March 24.—Invitations sent to leading citizens and their wives caused a regular jam at the opening of the Palace gambling house, which has just been elaborately furnished and equipped, at a cost of \$50,000.

The proprietors called it "ladies' night," and a strange sight was presented. Women whose husbands possess great fortunes were touching elbows with Chinese, Mexicans and negroes of every nationality, in the eager quest for fortune that the little roulette-ball seldom brings.

Others crowded the blaze regulars from their place about the faro tables, and still others threw craps and guessed on Klondike.

For the most part the women were accompanied by sweethearts or husbands, and a few were escorted by brothers. It was a gala night for the occasion, made it easy to lose by playing the "Cavallier Rustic" and "Hedda" and "My Evening Star." Corica popped incessantly. Hundreds of gamblers are here for the carnival.

## TOGO'S LATEST COUP IS THE BOTTLING OF PORT ARTHUR UNDER COVER OF NIGHT BOMBARDMENT



HOW HARBOR OF PORT ARTHUR COULD BE BLOCKED.

LONDON, March 25.—The Daily Telegraph publishes a dispatch from its Tokyo correspondent under yesterday's date, which says: "On the night of March 22nd the Japanese fleet renewed the attempt to bottle up Port Arthur. Eight battleships escorted seven merchant steamers to the mouth of the harbor and, under cover of the bombardment, the steamers ran in and were sunk in desired positions. Three hundred Japanese officers and blue jackets volunteered for this duty. An official report is expected this evening."

## NON-CONFORMISTS GREATLY SHOCKED

Speech of Robert W. Perks at a Bazaar Causes Consternation in Church Circles.

LONDON, March 24.—"I was sorry," said Mr. Perks, "to see a few days ago when Mr. Campbell wished to go to court that he asked the bishop of London to present him to the King. What would have been said in the days gone by if Puritan preachers, persecuted not by Parliament as they are now, but by a feeble Stuart King, had asked Archbishop Laud to present them to King Charles? Mr. Campbell would have been far better advised if he had asked the veteran leader of non-conformity, the Rev. James Guinness Rogers, to introduce him to King Edward, instead of going to a levee hanging to the apron strings of an Anglican bishop."

Consternation has followed the utterance of these remarks of Robert W. Perks, Liberal member of Parliament for the Louth division of Lincolnshire, delivered yesterday at the opening of a Methodist bazaar at Louth, in which he vigorously criticized the Rev. Reginald John Campbell, minister of the City temple here.

Both men are pillars of non-conformity, one of them being practically the head of the industry and the other one of the most prominent laymen. Referring to the surprising of the men and women of the choir in gowns and velvet caps, Mr. Perks said: "Ritualism is a steep and slippery slope. Possibly the next thing we shall see is Mr. Campbell marching around the aisles of the City temple followed by his surpliced choir, chanting a processional hymn, with the reluctant deacons behind. These are days when non-conformity is confronted with a reverse struggle. We expect our preachers to march with fearless, buoyant steps, and not become camp followers in the Anglican army."

The Rev. Mr. Campbell declines to discuss Mr. Perks's remarks.

## HALF MILLION DOLLAR HOME FOR POOR GIRLS

Seville Bequest to Be Released After Eighteen Years of Litigation.

NEW YORK, March 24.—After a friendly litigation extending over a term of eighteen years, the Court of Appeals has declared valid a bequest of \$500,000 made by the will of Jose Seville, a wealthy Peruvian, who died in this city in 1886, for the establishment and maintenance of a home for poor young girls. In the sixteen years which have elapsed since Mr. Seville's death the original bequest has grown considerably by accumulation and the board of managers already have taken steps to carry out the ideas outlined in the will.

## SENATOR KEARNS MAKES A PLEA FOR HARMONY IN THE PARTY

Will Not Be a Candidate for Delegate to the National Convention—Urges Republicans to Get Together for President Roosevelt and a Great Victory in Utah.

PRIMARIES will be held in this county next Thursday evening to select delegates to the State convention, which in turn will select six delegates to attend the National Republican convention to be held in the city of Chicago on June 21, 1904.

Although considerable interest has been manifested throughout many portions of the State as to the matter, very little interest appears to be taken in this county. This apparent apathy, however, is only on the surface, for in certain quarters much political wrangling is going on, and it will remain for the State convention which meets on April 28th, to say whether the best laid plans of mice and men shall gang astray, or otherwise.

The men who have the best interests of the Republican party at heart have concluded that to secure party harmony throughout the State it would be most desirable for all factional elements to be eliminated from the contest. If their plans can be carried to successful fruition and six delegates sent to the National convention, they will be free from all factional elements and will be the factions that now exist in the party in Utah, the Republican success at the polls next November will be so overwhelming that the Democracy will not be heard of for some years to come.

It is no doubt apparent to every man who has studied the situation that no matter who shall comprise the delegation from Utah to the National convention in Chicago their duties will be merely perfunctory, for President Theodore Roosevelt will be re-nominated beyond the peradventure of doubt. Certainly he has stood for the best interests of Utah throughout his administration, and having received the endorsement of the State convention at Ogden in September, 1902, Utah undoubtedly will fulfill its promise at this time.

It therefore follows that the personnel of the delegation that will go from Utah should be free from factional color. The main object that the Republican party in Utah should keep in

## THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND FOR LOSS OF A LIMB

LOS ANGELES, March 24.—Mrs. Anita Kelly of New York was today awarded a verdict of \$35,000 damages and costs against a Santa Barbara hotel company for the loss of a limb in an elevator accident in July, 1903. She sued for \$50,000.

## WON'T MARRY GIRL WITH A GLASS EYE

Young Man Says He Was Bumped, and Sues for Return of His Diamond Ring.

Special to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 24.—That darkness which is popularly supposed to befriend a lover is said by Myer Klotzky to have betrayed him basely. Klotzky says two "couplets," as marriage brokers are sometimes known, induced him—in the dark—to sign a contract to marry a charming girl to whom they had introduced him in the dark.

When the light of truth dawned on him he saw that his fiancée had one glass eye, wherefore, in his distress, he prays to the courts to annul his contract, and especially to restore to him a fine diamond ring now held by the fair one.

Klotzky is now unkind enough to say that he believes the glass-eyed goddess is almost twice as old as himself. He admits that he did not discover the glass-eyed fault, or any other, until after he had been persuaded by two professional marriage brokers to sign a rabbinical engagement paper, which he now wishes to repudiate.

The young man is formally suing for a three-stone diamond ring, valued at \$150, which now adorns the engagement finger of Miss Bora Fogel of Brooklyn, who is equally desirous of retaining both ring and sweetheart.

## SENATOR BURROWS ON SMOOT CASE

Chairman of the Investigating Committee Makes a Statement.

BY A. F. PHILLIPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—Regarding rumors that the Smoot inquiry is to go over until after election day, and that the Senate committee is bushing the matter up, Senator Burrows, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, tonight dictated the following to The Tribune correspondent:

"There will be no unnecessary delay in the investigation of the case of Reed Smoot. On the contrary, it will be prosecuted with alacrity and with a view to bringing the matter to a conclusion at the earliest possible moment. Much depends upon the ability to secure the attendance of witnesses, which are deemed important for final adjournment of this session of Congress."

It is not probable that the hearing will be resumed on April 1st nor is it expected, in view of Senator Burrows's statement, but will be delayed several days longer.

## CHICAGO AND ADJACENT TOWNS RAIDED BY WILD WINDS.

Northern and Southern Sections of City Suffer From Fury of a Tornado.

At Indiana Harbor Buildings Collapse Killing One and Maiming Several.

Storm Extends Into Indiana, Leaving a Trail of Wrecked Houses, Buildings and Injured People.

CHICAGO, March 24.—One of the most severe storms this city has known in many years, passed over Chicago tonight. Great damage was done in the suburbs to the south of the city, and much loss was sustained by the people living to the north of the city proper. The storm did not strike the business portion of the city in its greatest force.

The town of Indiana Harbor, twenty miles southeast of Chicago, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, was the heaviest sufferer. One man, L. Barker, the proprietor of a dry goods store, was killed, and fifteen people who were in his store when the storm struck, were injured, some of them seriously, although none of them are expected to die. Barker's store was entirely demolished.

ONE KILLED, MANY HURT.

Eighteen residences were blown down, and a number of people were hurt in the ruins of their homes. The storm in the vicinity of Indiana Harbor was the most severe ever known there.

Three people are known to be dead, several are fatally hurt and at midnight there were several others reported missing and they may be buried in the ruins of their homes.

A two-story brick building, known as the Barker building, was blown down and a number of people who had sought shelter there were buried in the ruins. The dead: M. Barker. Injured: Henry Vandine, may die; Mrs. M. Barker, two children of M. Barker, Eugene Travels, woman, servant of the Barkers; E. Lowenthal, George Lowenthal.

All three of the hotels in the place were badly damaged. Green's hotel in particular being badly wrecked. One two-story frame building was turned entirely over.

The storm created havoc in the town of Hammond, Ind. A number of residences were badly damaged, and two people were injured, but not fatally. One end of the large plant of the Republic Iron & Steel company was blown down, causing a loss of at least \$25,000. A number of business houses were unroofed.

In Grand Crossing, eight miles south of the center of the city, a number of buildings were wrecked. To the north of city the storm was also severe, much damage having been done in the suburbs of Evanston, Rogers Park and Thornton.

An exceedingly heavy fall of rain accompanied the storm. In the suburban town of Thornton the frame dwelling of E. W. Gardner was blown into a stone quarry and reduced to kindling wood. Gardner was fatally hurt and his wife sustained serious injuries. Several other persons were injured.

Lightning Fired Buildings.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., March 24.—An electrical storm, accompanied by a high wind and a heavy fall of rain, caused much damage here tonight. The lightning struck many buildings, among them the plant of a fireworks manufactory, which exploded and three of the larger buildings were burned. A large number of persons were injured, many dwellings demolished and the loss will reach many thousands of dollars.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., March 24.—Reports from northern North Dakota, Montana and Canada say the worst storm of the winter is raging. Snow has been falling all day in the northern part of this State. Minot reports a fall of two feet. Langdon an equal amount and Culbertson, Mont., reports drifts from five to ten feet deep.

## HOW ALVIN HAYWARD DISPOSED OF HIS MILLIONS

REDWOOD CITY, CAL., March 24.—The will of Alvin Hayward was admitted to probate this morning by Judge Buck. Howard G. Stevenson and L. W. Shinn were appointed executors, with a bond of \$100,000 each. Garret McEnery appeared for Mrs. Hayward and insisted that a bond be given by the executors, despite the waiver of the same in the will. The executors were represented by Page, McCutcheon & Knight. The estate is estimated by Mr. Shinn to be worth between four and five millions.

LETTER INTRODUCED.

## GOVERNMENT CLOSING CASE AGAINST BURTON.

Witnesses Tell of Senator's Efforts in Behalf of the Rialto Company.

Postal Inspector Cochran Relates Circumstances of Interview.

Damaging Testimony Introduced in the Shape of Letters Signed by Burton.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—The Government closed its case today in the trial of United States Senator Joseph R. Burton of Kansas, who is charged with having illegally accepted fees from the Rialto Grain and Securities company of St. Louis.

The action of the Government came as a surprise to the defense. Shortly after Judge Chester H. Krum, for the defense, had started his opening argument, Senator Burton and Frederick Lehmann, associate counsel for the defense, held a hasty consultation, and Mr. Lehmann, interrupting Judge Krum, secured a continuance until tomorrow.

In concluding its evidence the Government showed by the testimony of ex-Chief Postoffice Inspector Cochran of Washington that he had been required by Senator Burton to call at his (Burton's) office on the afternoon that Senator Burton's indictment was made in Washington. Inspector Cochran testified that Burton had asked him on what charge the indictment had been returned.

COCHRAN'S STORY.

"I told him," continued Cochran, "that as I had been a witness before the grand jury I could not discuss the evidence, but that the indictment was found under section 1732 of the Revised Statutes. Burton told me that he had appeared before the Postoffice department not as a United States Senator, but simply as an attorney for the Rialto Grain and Securities company. I pointed out to him that my understanding of the statutes was that the fact that he had acted as an attorney for the Rialto company was responsible for his indictment."

J. H. Aubrey, a Washington newspaper correspondent, then took the stand. He testified that he had obtained a dictated interview with Senator Burton at about 3 o'clock on the afternoon the indictment was made public.

"Shortly after 5 o'clock that night," continued the witness, "Burton visited my office and requested that he be allowed to read the interview, which I had prepared from the notes I had made in the afternoon. I submitted the manuscript to Mr. Burton, and he scanned it carefully. The only change he made in the original was that at his dictation I inserted the words, 'I did not act as an attorney for the Rialto Grain and Securities company before the Postoffice department in any matter.'"

Inspector Cochran was then recalled and in reply to questions stated that the time of his visit to Senator Burton was shortly before 5 o'clock on the afternoon that the Senator is alleged to have given the interview to Mr. Aubrey.

VISITED INSPECTOR.

When first questioned, Inspector Cochran testified that Senator Burton had asked him to call on him at his department, the date he could not remember, he said, and inquired regarding complaints against the Rialto company.

That time there had not been any complaints; continued Inspector Cochran, "and I so informed the Senator. On February 5, 1902, I received a telephone message from Senator Burton, asking me to call on him at his office."

"After discussing several matters, in which the Brooks Brokerage company, the predecessor of the Rialto company, was involved, Senator Burton told me that he wished to represent the Rialto company in matters before the department, for which he was to receive a large fee. He assured me that he did not wish to antagonize the department. He also said that he had consulted several of his colleagues in the Senate, and they assured him that his connection with the Rialto company was legal and that many Senators had increased their incomes in similar ways."

"Senator Burton said that he had lost \$10,000 recently, for which he was not legally responsible, but which he wished to repay, and that his fees would revert to that use."

W. J. Vickery, chief postoffice inspector at Cincinnati, testified that he had accompanied Inspector Cochran to the Senator Burton's office on the evening that the indictment became known in Washington. He substantiated Cochran's testimony and testified that Burton said that he had appeared "only as an attorney for the Rialto company before the department and not as a United States Senator."

Hector McKim, who said that he was comptroller for the Rialto company, on March 23, 1903, testified: "I was called into the office of Mr. Mahoney, the vice president and there met Senator Burton. Mr. Mahoney, in the presence of Senator Burton, told me that the Senator had severed his connection with the Rialto company, giving as his reasons that all matters before the Postoffice department had been cleaned up."

Perhaps the most damaging testi-